

INTEREST IN WAR CENTERED IN EASTERN FRONTS

DRENCHING RAINS IN FRANCE

STOP ALL BUT THE ARTILLERY
VARIED SUCCESS IN THE EAST

With rain still keeping the operations of the eastern allies and Germans on the western front in France mainly to artillery duels, interest in the world war has been transferred to the Russian, Rumanian and Macedonian fronts, on all of which heavy fighting is in progress.

The force battle which has been raging for several days west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, is still without decisive result for either side, while in Galicia along the Zlota Lipa river, where the Russians are trying to push through to Lemberg, the Austro-German forces are still holding back the Russians.

Berlin in its official account of the fighting near Lutsk says the Russian dead numbers thousands.

Bucharest is still silent with regard to the operation of the Rumanian troops, which cross the Danube river between Rutenka and Turtakal and invaded Bukarian territory, but Berlin says these men have been lately withdrawn in the fear of being encircled by the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Pushed back by the Rumanians against the center and left wing of the Teutonic allies operating from the north in Dobruja are circled by the Rumanians. At Amazea, a position of the Teutons was captured, and with it more than one thousand men and seven guns and much war material.

In Transylvania, from Orava, on the Danube near the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, the Rumanian border, numerous engagements have been fought. Bucharest claims successes for the Rumanian army in the region of Odorika, between Fogaras and Sibiu, and in the mountains west of the river Ait. It is admitted that the Rumanian troops were withdrawn from the Jui valley, but before falling back they destroyed the coal mines at Petrovici.

The Berlin war office admits the retirement of the Teutonic allies before the Serbians to prepared positions near Lake Presba, on the western end of the Macedonian front, and also at the Niza hills, north of Kaimaklikan height on the Serbo-Greek frontier, and that the British are maintaining themselves in positions they have captured along the Struma river, north of Lake Thakovo. In this latter region, the British have added to their front the town of Jenikovo.

An unofficial dispatch from Paris says the Serbians, in addition to defeating the Bulgarians on Niza hill, have captured the Kessal railroad station. The Serbian territory recaptured by the Serbians, says the dispatch, now aggregates 200 square kilometers. The Italian troops have recaptured the northern slopes of Chorizan and advanced their positions there, according to Rome.

King Constantine has accepted the resignation of the Greek cabinet, and a new ministry is to be formed in which three followers of former Premier Venizelos, an assistant of the cause of the entente allies, will have portfolios.

British Take a Town
LONDON, Oct. 4.—The war office announced today that the town of Esencon, on the Somme front, for possession of which heavy fighting has been in progress for several days, had been entirely in the hands of the British.

The Victims of Rotherthum
LONDON, Oct. 4.—According to German reports, a Renter dispatch from Amsterdam today, General von Falkenhayn has issued to the victors of Rotherthum the following:

"Express to all the troops which participated in the battle at Rotherthum my sincere recognition of their brilliant deeds. A numerically superior enemy was routed as annihilated and the remnants are still retreating about the mountains and will not escape their deserved fate. The weak portion which fled to Rutenka on hidden paths, cannot longer be called troops.

"May it so happen with all our enemies. Go forward to new deeds and victories for all that is dear to us."

Russians Defeated
BERLIN, Oct. 4. (Via London, Oct. 4.)—The Russians continued yesterday their heavy assaults on the Austro-German lines. Today's announcement reports the defeat of the Russians by the troops of Prince Leopold.

German Paper Prints Story About Rumanian Atrocities
BERLIN, Oct. 4. (By wireless to Sayville.)—Further details of alleged Rumanian atrocities, says a Renter dispatch from Amsterdam today, General von Falkenhayn has issued to the victors of Rotherthum the following:

"Everywhere we followed traces of annihilation and incendiarism and everywhere there was the same complaint at the loss of life and property. Entire villages were destroyed by fire and large quantities of corn, as well as people of all classes were carried away, partly by violence and partly by false promises. The prettiest girls were driven into the Rumanian trenches, where they were assaulted and then murdered, especially in the neighborhood of Silistria. Women and children were locked up in houses, then either burned to death or shot. It has been proved that the Rumanians ravaged the country in indescribable fashion and the direct command of their superiors.

"Before the declaration of war, 25,000 people and the same number of carts filled with food were taken from Dobruja. In a village north of Dobruja the Rumanians assassinated thirty-eight Bulgarians and thirty Turks and carried off sixty-four other men. A village south of Dobruja is a heap of ruins and only twenty of 130 houses remain undamaged.

"Conditions also were bad around Silistria, where the villages of Kalipretovo, Alekai, Sreberna and Babuk were destroyed. The number of civilians killed, wounded or transported from Dobruja is estimated at about 60,000."

Rumanians Retire

BERLIN, Oct. 4. (Via London, Oct. 4.)—The Rumanian forces which crossed the Danube river between the Danube fortresses of Rutenka and Turtakal have withdrawn hastily, says today's statement from German army headquarters, as the result of including movements into operation by Field Marshal von Mackensen, the commander of the forces of the central powers and their allies in Dobruja.

Entente Repulsed in the West

BERLIN, Oct. 4. (Via London, Oct. 4.)—The allied attack along the Somme front resulted yesterday in a heavy defeat for the British and French. The repulse of the British is reported in today's announcement.

Macedonian Front

BERLIN, Oct. 4. (Via London, Oct. 4.)—German and Bulgarian forces on the western end of the Macedonian front, where heavy fighting with the Serbians has been in progress for several weeks, again have fallen back. Today's statement reports the withdrawal of troops near Presba lake to prepared positions.

Eastern Rumania

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4. (Via London, Oct. 4.)—The Rumanian forces continuing their offensive against the forces of the central powers and their allies in the Rumanian province of Dobruja, says the Russian statement today. Russian gunboats on the Danube have been attacking the left flank of the Bulgarian army near Rachenov, which lies about 11 miles south of Tchernavoda.

Russian and Teuton troops continue to fight stubbornly battles in the region west of Dobruja near Chetov, and Korytnia stubborn battles continue.

Rumanian Victory

BERLIN, Oct. 4. (Via London, Oct. 4.)—The Rumanians have inflicted a further defeat on the Germans and Austrians in Transylvania, says a Renter dispatch today. The Teutonic forces were defeated in an engagement in the region of Focaras.

We took 600 German prisoners and captured eight machine guns. "In the mountains west of the river Ait we made progress. In the Jui valley our troops have been slightly withdrawn by reason of the violent attacks of the enemy. Before falling back they destroyed the coal mines of Petrovici."

Nine Days' Work
Berlin, Oct. 4. (By wireless to Sayville.)—Thirty-five vessels of countries at war with Germany, with a total tonnage of 14,600 were sunk by German submarines in the North Sea or the English channel between September 29 and September 29, the German Navy Agency announces.

This is in addition to eleven British fishing steamers and four Belgian lighters, whose sinking already has been reported. Twenty-seven were English steamers.

A Norwegian Sunk
LONDON, Oct. 4. (By wireless to Sayville.)—Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamer Ada has been sunk. The crew was landed.

The Ada, of 1,111 tons gross, was reported last as having sailed from London.

Conscription for Ireland
LONDON, Oct. 4. (By wireless to Sayville.)—The government will be confronted with new embarrassing proposals for the application of conscription to Ireland. The Times and other newspapers recently have been conducting a strong campaign against the application of the conscription to Ireland, and the decisions announced today by the man power distribution board and by General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, that more men are

urgently needed, will, it is believed, strengthen the hands of the agitators who have been joined by Sir Edward Carson.

Sir Edward asserts that the situation is such that without conscription in Ireland, it will be impossible to even maintain the Irish regiments at the front in their proper strength. He contends that Ireland could provide another half million men of military age, and asks what the colonies, which have made such sacrifices for the empire, will think of the shirking of Ireland.

While most of the politicians are agreed that it would be inexpedient to attempt to apply conscription to Ireland while home rule is withheld from it, undoubtedly in the present phase of the war those who are demanding conscription hold a strong hand and the government may find it difficult to resist their demand.

The nationalist reply to Sir Edward Carson, point out that the colonies already have self government and hence there is no analogy with the position of Ireland. They assert that Ireland will be found to be a united nation in resistance to conscription.

The liberal newspapers consider the agitation of another attempt to unsettle the minds of the Irish people, and while a few men in Ireland would provide a few men it would provoke another clash in the Irish country.

British Need Men
LONDON, Oct. 4.—Great Britain is in urgent need of men for her armies and also for her munitions factories. A statement to this effect was given today by the man power distribution board, recently appointed to comb out men eligible for military service in the United Kingdom who have not yet been enrolled in the army.

Most Momentous Campaign in Twenty Years

PRESIDENT WILSON ON HIS WAY TO OMAHA

Foreign Residents' Security Must Be Afforded By Mexico

KIDS CROWDS ABOUT SILENCE AND WHISKERS

NO WILSON CLUB

(Special to The Republican)
ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 4.—Ten local democrats organized a democratic club this evening, but did so amid much discord. C. R. Reddington, a local editor, refused to accept appointment of a place on the executive committee and assigned as his reason that the candidate for justice of the peace who had been selected as secretary of the club, was a kind of man to be a democrat. John W. Mayes, who was out in attendance at the meeting, defeated Jack Allison, who conducted a resort at Clarkston.

For vice president, Dr. F. W. Bantel, formerly in Douglas, was the choice of the meeting for president. From the selection of officers it is felt that Ajo will be on the republican side of the ledger when invoice is taken on November 7. By Mr. Miles and Monty Montgomery were present at the meeting. The meeting refused to call its club "The Wilson Club," seeming to fear that either name would affect the local success in November.

ESCAPED PRISONER LANDS IN AMERICA
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—After spending a year in a French prison camp, a young Frenchman, named Sif, and spending eight days with chocolate and water as his only nourishment, Edward Kosmol, a German, was taken before the Immigration Commission today and held pending a decision on his case.

Kosmol told how, on July 22, 1915, he was a member of the first German infantry, crushed by the French at a battle near Arras in France. With 2,000 other Germans he was taken to Haxre and placed in the prison camp. Later he was one of hundreds marched to the great quays of that port to help discharge steamers that brought food and ammunition for the allies.

SPECULATING ABOUT BREMEN
LONDON, Oct. 4.—The naval authorities here are manifesting great interest in the fate of the German submarine Bremen, which some time ago was reported to have sailed for the United States and which they say is now greatly overdue. It is likely that she put into some obscure American port. It is known here that the Bremen was reported on her way to New York by a dispatch of her arrival here.

"We didn't want a speech; we wanted to see our president," a man called out.

"Hurrah for the eight-hour day," another man yelled.

"I don't think much of your speech-making, but I think it is better than I am to look at," Mr. Wilson said.

"We want to see Mrs. Wilson," a man called out.

"I'll admit she is better worth looking at than I am," replied the president as he brought his wife forward.

"I heard a republican say today he was going to vote for me," a man called out to Mr. Wilson.

"He must be a good man," retorted Mr. Wilson.

"You were with us in the eight-hour day and we are now a nation at war," said a man to Mr. Wilson.

"Good," the president replied.

When the president stopped at Vassarville, Ind., tonight, a crowd, including some of the local militia, gathered around him. He was greeted by a reference to Mr. Hughes' whiskers.

"I haven't any speech to make," said Mr. Wilson. "I have never met you before but your manners are very familiar. I am mighty glad to see you."

A man in the crowd called out: "I am in the crowd called out: (Continued on Page Two)

KIDS CROWDS ABOUT SILENCE AND WHISKERS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—President Wilson, penetrating the middle west today, for his speech in Omaha tomorrow, received noisy welcomes from many thousands of people in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He interpreted the enthusiasm to one crowd as meaning, "you believe in me." At stop after stop, the railroad stations were packed, at several places bands played and frequently the president remarked on the cordiality.

Refusing to turn his trip into a speech making tour, the president nevertheless kept up a running fire of remarks at every stop. Interest among those who spoke to him, centered most about the eight-hour law for railroad employees.

Mr. Wilson made a brief stop at Chicago tonight and conferred with Senator Walsh, in charge of the democratic western headquarters, Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, manager of the senatorial committee, and the other department heads.

Several hundred persons, including local politicians, railroad men and not a few women, flocked to the train yards and cheered the president when he stepped out of the train.

At every stop between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, the president appeared on the rear platform of his private car, waved to the crowds, explained that he was making no speeches and then shook hands with as many as possible.

"I am before the jury and can't say anything," was the way he explained his failure to speak in several towns. "I am not making a speechmaking campaign," said the president at Lima, Ohio, but it touches me and gratifies me very much to get the greetings I have all along the line, and Ohio has certainly shown her hospitality."

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Foreign Residents' Security Must Be Afforded By Mexico

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4.—A satisfactory solution of internal questions having an international bearing must be an integral part of the general program for the rehabilitation of Mexico, the Mexican members of the joint commission were informed today by their American colleagues.

The American commissioners took the stand that no satisfactory settlement of the border troubles can be reached until there is evidence of the intention of the Mexican government to handle such affairs that there will be no occasion for constant diplomatic correspondence with other governments.

The matters especially referred to by the American commissioners were those affecting the status and rights of foreigners resident in Mexico and of foreigners who have invested capital in Mexican enterprises.

It is generally known that the water users under the Elephant Butte reservoir in New Mexico, like the water users under the reclamation projects in Arizona, are complaining of the excessive cost of the completed project. It is not so generally known, however, that United States Senator Fall, of New Mexico, has been trying to secure relief for his constituents through action by congress.

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TAFI DECLARES URGES CHOICE OF MR. HUGHES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4.—Asserting that the campaign of 1916 is as important as the campaign of 1892, and resembles that campaign in that the democratic party and its candidate are seeking power for disingenuous, unsound but alluring reasons, President Taft opened the republican state campaign here tonight.

Mr. Taft attacked the democratic party's fiscal policy as extravagant; attacked its free trade tariff, claiming to credit for prosperity and also its foreign policy. He also turned his attention to President Wilson's defense of his course in settling the threatened railroad strike through the enactment of the Adamson law.

"Corporations and trade unions are necessities of modern economic life," said Mr. Taft. "The power they acquire, however, must be kept under control, and they have done so. Hence the anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law. Labor leaders have sought exemption from such a law and in some instances they have been successful. Unwise subservience to the demands of labor leaders finds its crowning instance in Mr. Wilson's dealing with the threatened strike of the railroad brotherhoods."

"It was one of the greatest national humiliations to which the people of this country have been subjected. Mr. Wilson's defense is that he acted in behalf of humanity and of society, but this defense is palpably disingenuous and confirms the just inference that what moved him chiefly was to secure votes and that the real interests of the country had but little effect."

"Mr. Wilson cannot shift blame for his blunders in Mexico. He had a clean slate upon which to write when he came in."

"Mr. Hughes is a man whose avowed opinions always have been the guide of his actions. Having in view Mr. Wilson's record on nearly every political question and Mr. Hughes' course as governor of New York, it would be difficult to find among the public one who is less like Mr. Wilson than Mr. Hughes."

Fairbanks at Frisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Harmony in republican ranks and the election of Governor Hiram Johnson to the United States senate, were urged here today by Charles W. Fairbanks, republican nominee for vice president, addressing a luncheon audience of former progressives and leaders in both the regular and united wings of the party. Mr. Fairbanks arrived here today from Los Angeles and leaves tomorrow for Portland.

"You have done yourselves honor by nominating Governor Johnson," he said. "It is important that you not only elect Charles Evans Hughes, but that you send a republican congress to Washington to support him."

Once in the course of his speech, the nominee sought for a word to cheer the divisions of the republican party. "No, I won't say factions," he said, "for factionalism in the republican party is buried."

Former progressives and leaders in
(Continued on Page Two)

izer for the Hughes alliance is accompanying the party and his efforts have been meeting with great success. Hundreds of voters in every city are joining the organizations.

ENTENTE PROTESTS AGAINST CARRANZA
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Strong protest has been made to the state department by the British and French embassies against the action of the Carranza government in Mexico in seizing the assets of British and French banking institutions in the Mexican capital.

These banks are closed as the result of the Carranza decree and it is declared that the interests of British and French stockholders have been seriously affected.

So far the state department has given no indication of what it will do, but it is believed that the protests will be transmitted first to the American members of the joint commission now in session at Atlantic City to be drawn to the attention of their Mexican colleagues.

Swedish Premier Makes Reply to Charge of Unneutrality
STOCKHOLM, Via London, Oct. 4.—"Sweden proclaimed her neutrality at the very outbreak of the war. All her actions since that time have borne out that proclamation and all rumors or accusations that she has done or intends to do anything inconsistent with this attitude are due either to failure to comprehend her situation or to some less creditable reason. And whenever Sweden has taken any step displeasing one or the other belligerent powers her action has been dictated solely by considerations of the king's own necessities and of its future welfare, and not by any partisan reasons. We hope sincerely that the belligerents will not make it impossible for us to maintain this attitude unto the end."

Thus, in effect, said Prime Minister Dr. K. H. L. Hammarskjold, of Sweden, to the correspondent of the Associated Press in the only interview he has granted any foreign journalist since the war began.

Throughout the interview the premier continued to lay stress on his government's desire to follow unwaveringly the policy of unpartisanism thus far followed.

"And when you get to know the Swedes better you will think that that when they say or promise a thing they mean it," said the premier.